

this fever as "malarial," in the common acceptance of the term, our author regards as a mistake in theory and very hurtful as to practice. An instructive table is presented of the recorded details of 143 cases. Pulse, temperature, and brief circumstances are here shown in tabular form. The pulse seems often remarkably low as related to the temperature. With the latter at 103°, 104°, 105°, and even 106°, the former sometimes did not reach 90, even in fatal cases. Some cases only occasionally reached 80. One patient who recovered, in spite of black vomit, shows the following record on successive days: 1st, 72 and 105°; 2d, 88 and 104°; 3d, 60 and 102.5°; and later, never more than 84 and 101½°. Another case, fatal, had a pulse never over 72, and at times 64. In a "recovered" case, 60, 70, and twice 62, with 92 as the maximum. A negro of thirty went through the disease successfully without getting a pulse above 70.

Dr. Hope, of Chattanooga, disbelieves in the direct contagious communication of the yellow fever. Several other brief papers indicate the great attention unhappily given of necessity to the subject. And a noble list of martyrs attests the devoted bravery of the local and neighbouring medical men in combating this terrible pestilence. Sad it is to know that this year is repeating the dread history of 1878.

4. The modest pamphlet from the *Kentucky Society* is very brief. The chiefly noticeable point is an appreciative and well-written memorial of the late Dr. Yandell, Sr., by Dr. Cowling; Dr. Eve, too, formerly of this State, receives a fitting tribute.

5. President Orme, of the *California Society*, in an able address, deals with the great modern evil of adulteration; with preventive medicine; and with the culture of the cinchona tree in California. The propagation of the eucalyptus tree, and the establishment of a botanic garden are here also advocated. A State medical library, as well as a State hospital for consumptives, are urged, it seems to us, with less reason.

Some useful records of climates in the various counties, stretching so far from north to south, and climbing from the shore up to the summits of the foot-hills, are of value to the invalid or to his adviser.

A somewhat long paper by Dr. Barkan, on the "Relations Existing between Diseases of the Eye and General and Special Diseases," is instructive. The writer states that it is, to some extent, an abridged translation from Foerster, of Breslau.

B. L. R.

ART. XXVIII.—*Diseases of the Throat and Nasal Passages: A Guide to the Diagnosis and Treatment of Affections of the Pharynx, Esophagus, Trachea, Larynx, and Nares.* By J. SOLIS COHEN, M.D., Lecturer on Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat and Chest, in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, etc. etc. Second edition, revised and amended. 8vo., pp. xviii., 742. New York: William Wood & Co., 1879.

THIS excellent work is again before the profession in an edition which has been enlarged by 160 pages of printed matter and 75 new wood-cuts. Instead of fifteen chapters we now have seventeen. The chapter on Sore Throat from Burns and Scalds has been omitted, whilst chapters on Chronic Sore Throat, Affections of the Septum Narium, Surgical Operations upon the Larynx and Trachea, and Affections of the Laryngo-Pharyngeal and of the Glosso-

Epiglottic Sinuses have been added. The anatomy and histology of the larynx, as well as the description of the nasal mucous membrane, have been omitted. In many chapters we notice amendments, omissions, additions, and a more methodical arrangement of the various subjects treated of than in the previous edition. At the end of the volume the pages devoted to bibliography have not been reprinted, because, as the author states in his preface to the second edition, "it would have sacrificed many pages devoted to clinical use, and has become the less necessary on account of the appearance of copious references in the collateral portions of Ziemssen's *Cyclopedia*," and in the current reports supplied to well-known medical journals by Prof. Lefferts and Drs. Knight, Porter, and Sémon. Although, as we have stated above, certain anatomical and physiological details have been omitted in this edition, which appeared in the first, yet the author has wisely introduced in certain portions of his greatly improved work, facts taken from Luschka and other foreign authors, with respect to the intimate structure of the organs treated of, with which the close and accurate student could hitherto alone become familiar. We notice the absence of several familiar illustrations which appeared in the first edition, but we have as a compensation many new ones introduced into the body of the work, which materially add to its value. In spite of the appearance of several new works on diseases of the throat within the past two years, we continue to believe that the work of Cohen is really needed by practitioners as a reliable guide to the diagnosis and treatment of these and allied affections. Dr. Cohen has had a very extensive experience in the practice of his specialty, and is, therefore, perfectly authorized to speak in an *ex cathedra* manner. This he does, as he himself expresses it, in accordance with "an honest endeavour to interpret facts and observations as they appeared in the light of his own understanding," and as an outcome of this way of doing, he has made the best book on the subjects treated of in the English tongue, in fact we might say without any exaggeration, the best treatise on the throat that has yet been published in any language. His symptomatology is usually complete, his anatomy and pathology fully up to the times, and his therapeutical counsels always manifold and judicious. Wherever we turn in this work, we find the evidence of conscientious and thorough investigation. Dr. Cohen has not contented himself with his own great mine of clinical research, he has also properly utilized the important facts made known by contemporaneous writers. But notwithstanding he has done this, he has so stamped his work with his own impress, that it obviously belongs to him, not as a compilation of what others have done, but as a candid exposition of a great deal of his own efforts and results.

Thus it is, that a work is in our hands, so different from many others nowadays, that it is indeed "a record differing in some respects from the records of others," but is also one written *de bonne foi*, and which characterizes a sturdy pioneer in the cause of truth and science. We cannot sacrifice space to a detailed examination of the numerous excellences contained in the various chapters, and we shall, therefore, content ourselves with a few allusions to the additions and amendments which have most forcibly struck us in the perusal of this volume. After a succinct description of acute tuberculous sore throat, an affection which the author has never seen, the following interesting case is narrated:—

"I have seen one case of acute phthisis commencing with acute laryngitis, attended with febrile phenomena of distinctly remittent type, occurring in a sailor, twenty-six years of age, after a few days' exposure to severe weather on shipboard. It terminated fatally in two weeks. The lungs were studded with tubercles as were the liver and some other organs. The larynx exhibited a series of follicular ulcerations, similar to those observed in cases of the ordinary ulcera-

*tive laryngitis of tuberculosis; but careful microscopic examination failed to reveal any deposit of tubercle in the larynx."*

The italics are our own, but as we have had occasion to observe a very similar condition of things three or four times in as many years, during our service in a large city hospital, we are glad to have corroborative proof of our own conviction, viz., that acute miliary tubercle does not become developed in the laryngeal structures.

We do not see the improvement in naming chronic *follicular pharyngitis* chronic *folliculous sore throat*, and we are forced to criticise the stress laid upon the cauterization or splitting of each enlarged follicle as a satisfactory method of treatment. These, and similar curative measures in this disease, are based, in our opinion, upon an erroneous conviction with respect to the true significance of these follicles, whose hypertrophy does not always afford proof of a diseased condition. In many instances, we are satisfied that they had better be permitted to remain in a perfectly quiescent state, instead of being inflamed with nitrate of silver, or London Paste. An interesting page (212) has been properly given to deformative adhesions of the soft palate, and our only regret is that the author did not consider it advisable to give us his experience more at length, in the surgical treatment of these troublesome conditions. Just in proportion as we find certain subjects insufficiently spoken of, or not described at all, in classical general works of medicine and surgery, do we expect and wish to find them fully narrated, and perhaps illustrated, in special books, and are always disappointed whenever our just expectations are not entirely satisfied. Under the head of Treatment of Adenoma at the Vault of the Pharynx (p. 262), the author gives a wood-cut of his pharyngeal cutting forceps, which is modelled upon a somewhat similar instrument of Mackenzie, and which is employed by him to cut off laryngeal growths. The shank of Dr. Cohen's instrument is curved, so as to be adapted to the parts where it is manipulated. "When the vegetations have been long I have been able," says the author, "to pass a wire loop over them, introduced through the nostril, and then drawn the free ends through a Gooch's canula, and thus cut them through." He is far more positive than formerly in regard to the power we have of so completely destroying these vegetations, as to render their repullulation most improbable. The article on Tuberculous Laryngitis is one of the most complete of the entire work, and reflects great credit upon the writer, as being a lucid, and, we believe, correct summary of a very much debated, and, until the appearance of this work, somewhat obscured disease. We are glad to find in this edition sections upon "Primary Chondritis and Perichondritis," "Lupus," "Lepra," and "Hypertrophy of the Larynx."

The appearance of the Larynx in Lupus (Tuerck) is given graphically at page 519, and that in Leprosy (Elsberg) at page 532. The cases of Elsberg are still fresh in the minds of many readers, as having appeared in full in the *Med. Record* (Jan. 4, 1879), to which they are referred. In the article upon Stenosis of the Larynx and Trachea, Schroetter's method of dilating stenosis of the larynx is well described, and a good illustrative figure (p. 591) accompanies the description. In speaking of this method of overcoming laryngeal stenosis by dilatation, the author states that he lacks personal experience in the procedure. In the cases reported by Schroetter and others, although some have been entirely cured, others have been compelled to wear the canula indefinitely, and were only in a certain degree ameliorated.

In place of a section on "Aphonia," which is, properly speaking, the term applicable to a symptom, we now have a complete article on the "Motor Paralysis of the Larynx." The surgical operations upon the larynx and trachea, such as laryngotomy, tracheotomy, catheterization, and exsection, are succinctly de-

scribed. We would have liked to see a wood-cut of Gussenbauer's artificial vocal apparatus appear rather than Luer's pea-valved tracheotomy tube (p. 679), which we can scarcely consent to believe is "noiseless and attracts no attention." A much more complete index than the one of the first edition is found at the end of the work. The type, illustrations, and general appearance of the work are most creditable to the publishers.

In concluding this criticism of a work of so much merit and so few imperfections, we take a just pride in recommending it most heartily to practitioners and students. It is far better to purchase a work of this kind and have a really sufficient idea of the diseases of which it treats, than to stock one's library uselessly with a smaller work which, though cheaper in the beginning, gives no adequate information and cannot be referred to with the hope of surmounting difficulties.

B. R.

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ART. XXIX.—*A Manual of Psychological Medicine, containing the Lunacy Laws, the Nosology, Ætiology, Statistics, Description, Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment of Insanity. With an Appendix of Cases.* By JOHN CHARLES BUCKNILL, M.D. Lond., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.; formerly Lord Chancellor's Visitor of Lunatics; and by DANIEL HACK TUKE, M.D., F.R.C.P., Joint Editor of "The Journal of Mental Science;" formerly Lecturer on Psychological Medicine at the York School of Medicine, and Visiting Physician to the York Retreat. Fourth edition. 8vo. pp. 815. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1879.

THE third edition of this valuable work having been somewhat fully noticed in the October number of this Journal for 1874, we propose to comment upon little else than the changes made in the matter or the arrangement since that date.

In the first chapter, upon Legal Enactments, legislative acts are more fully quoted, and the later laws are added. We do not understand why the authors have omitted, in this edition, a guarantee proposed in the third for the protection of the signers of certificates of insanity. Some such measure is certainly needed, but is possibly impracticable. On the subject of classification—always one of great difficulty—considerable change has been made.

The remarks on "Moral or Emotional Insanity" are considerably altered, with more copious quotations. Indeed, the chapter has been pretty thoroughly re-written. The first impression received is, that the writer is skeptical as to the existence of insanity without intellectual disturbance. Finally, however, he guardedly admits the possibility of such cases; but says that "sooner or later" intellectual derangement will almost always appear—if closely looked for. That may be true enough in general; but the writer's experience must have been exceptional if it has not shown him cases where for months, or even years, no impairment of intellect can be detected that would warrant a certificate and a committal to a hospital.

Under the heads of Pathology and Histology, the results of recent observations are the cause of various alterations in the text. In enumerating the changes which may be found in minute cerebral bloodvessels, vitreous degeneration is a condition first mentioned in this last edition. A reference to thickening of the coats of the small vessels omits, in this edition, mention before made of the longitudinal fibres. In naming the morbid changes of the cerebral cells, simple atrophy, mentioned in the former edition, has no place here.

Under "Treatment," the paragraphs on chloral-hydrate seem to have been